

MONDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 8.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The steamer Franklin arrived this morning. See postscript.

Scarcity of Silver Coins.

The September number of *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine* contains a paper on this subject, by SAMUEL D. INGHAM, (Secretary of the Treasury under Jackson), the gist of which is contained in the following extract:

"There is no reason to hope, as long as we have balances to pay abroad, and gold shall continue to be supplied as heretofore, that it will be possible, under the present mint regulations, to maintain a silver currency sufficient for the public necessity, much less for the public convenience. And yet it is more than probable that a few years may exhaust the California workings as to depreciable gold, at least to the mint value. The question, therefore, what can be safely done? forcibly addresses itself to all those who have power over the subject."

"To change the relative values of metals used as standard measures of property, is a very grave and serious work. It is nothing less, in its character, than to change the weight and length of the weights and measures which are the standards of quantity in all the internal commercial transactions of a nation, and at the same time compelling the execution of previous contracts according to the new measures, without permitting any allowance for the surplus or deficiency; nothing but an extreme necessity can justify the slightest modification of the standards of value, and whenever attempted, it should be directed by the most careful and skillful hand. Such a measure will not, therefore, be proposed in this paper, and more especially because it is believed that a remedy for the drainage of the silver coins may be devised, without any general change of the relative values of gold and silver at the mint, and without affecting contracts or deranging the standards in the slightest degree."

"In view of this measure, it should be observed that silver coins, which are made by law tender for the payment of debts, have two distinct values, derived from, and depending upon, the uses to which they are applied. If they are wanted for remittances, bills of exchange are abundantly more convenient; if wanted for large payments at home, gold and banknotes are quite as good, if not preferable. But when small payments are to be made, in the every day business of every body, we have no possible substitute, except dollar bank-notes, and that vile trash, individual paper tokens, which will inevitably find their way into the channels of currency whenever silver is drawn out. It would be difficult to determine how much premium retail dealers would be willing to give for small silver coins, rather than be obliged to do without them, or to use as a substitute the paper tokens; but it is evident that such a premium would only be given for coins to be applied to these small payments, while gold could be had at a cheaper rate for larger payments. Two distinct values above mentioned are therefore self-evident; and, keeping in view this fact, it is only necessary to make a coin adapted to the uses for which it is so much more valuable, and for which, only, it is required; for it is the same thing to the community whether the proper relative value of a coin is maintained by the quantity of metal in it, or by its peculiar adaptation to the uses for which it is wanted. Such a coin should, however, be confined by law to that class of payments wherein its peculiar value would be fully appreciated and sustained, and from which it could not be withdrawn, to be used for payments requiring a higher metallic value. This purpose may be accomplished by a mint regulation to provide a new coinage of all the subdivisions of the dollar, to be as much lighter than those now coined as would protect these new coins from exportation or the melting crucible, which must be made by law a legal tender only in payments not exceeding five or ten dollars. Such a regulation would confine these new coins to their appropriate sphere, without disturbing the general arrangement of the monetary system, and without the slightest effect on contracts. While silver commands a premium the silver dollar will, of course, be exported, but their loss will not be sensibly felt. The gold dollar will take their place as far as it can be crowded into the channels of circulation among the dollar notes which now overflow its banks, or if these notes supersede gold dollars at par, they will even more easily take the place of the silver dollar at a premium of three per cent."

When we buy more goods from Europe than we sell to her, our money must go, and her merchants will choose for themselves of what kind they will take. They do not want our paper, of course. The value of gold is regulated somewhat by the quantity of that article in a country as compared to the quantity of silver. Gold is greatly on the increase, and silver therefore increases in comparative value, and must go. But as gold is not conveniently divisible into fractions of a dollar, the recommendation of Mr. Ingham will probably be adopted, and quarters, dimes, and half-dimes will be alloyed with a heavier hand, and will thus be retained in this country, and our gold will be carried off, after all our fine silver shall be gone. One good result of this will be the eternal banishment of Spanish dops, levis, and quarters, and the exclusive circulation of our own decimal money."

But would it not be well to cease importing more goods than we export? A family with an annual income of a thousand, and an outlay of fifteen hundred, is apt to grow poor. A nation is only a large family."

THE SHEKLES' SUIT FOR LIBEL.—We are informed by the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, that the suit against the trustees who controlled the "Commonwealth" newspaper, brought by Mr. Shekles, of Georgetown, has resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, with \$400 damages. The gist of the libel was the statement or insinuation that Mr. Shekles had received money to buy the freedom of one Ringgold, and then induced him to come to Washington, with the view of recommending him to slavery. It was in proof and admitted that the statement was a mistaken one. The court ruled that the newspaper "ought to know that it was right before it told such stories; and if it was wrong, it should pay for the damages it caused." We also think the court or jury ought to know the value of a man's good name before attempting to fix a price upon it. A kidnapper, in this region at least, is regarded with more odium than \$400 would pay one for becoming.

GRAND EXCURSION.—The steamer Columbia will depart from Georgetown and this city tomorrow morning, for Indian Head and intermediate points, under the auspices of Howard Division Sons of Temperance. There will be music, confectionery, and all other desirable accompaniments.

Surveyor of New Orleans.

We learn upon reliable authority that ROBERT B. STILLE, esq., Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, appointed by General Zachary Taylor, has been galled—removed from office—and Col. WILLIAM CHRISTY has been appointed in his stead. Mr. Stille was the chairman of the Whig executive committee of the State of Louisiana during the last Presidential canvass, and he was the ardent and efficient friend of "Taylor and Fillmore."

Col. Christy was a gallant officer of the army during the war of 1812-15, between the United States and Great Britain. He is a man of courage, an esteemed, whole-souled gentleman, and a thorough Whig.

We drop a tear to the official memory of Robert B. Stille.

PREDESTINATION.—A correspondent asks Fowler, the Phenologist, some knotty questions, and he replies: "The 'hair you can't split' has troubled metaphysical speculators for centuries; namely, to harmonize the creative and overruling government of God with the free agency of man. You ask how the creature can be blamed for acting out the character which the Creator has given him. Read the parable of the talents in the New Testament. Each received according to his several ability, and the responsibility of each was according to his ability to use and occupy, and no greater. Men have different capacities and talents, and are responsible only for the right use of what they have; and one can fulfil the requirements of a just and merciful Creator just as easily as another, inasmuch as he holds them accountable no farther than their ability to obey extends."

THE RITTENHOUSE ACADEMY, at the corner of Indiana avenue and Third street, is enlarged and improved. Another story has been added, upon which is a handsome belfry, containing a well-toned bell of one hundred and fifty pounds weight. The main room of the edifice is on the second floor, and is thirty-four by twenty-two and a half feet, with a ceiling eleven feet high. There are besides this a room of nearly the same size on the first floor, two recitation-rooms, a library, and one or more rooms in the basement. The establishment is now quite commodious, and presents both within and without a neat and agreeable appearance. The furniture is well adapted to school purposes. The chair and desk for each pupil is made of cherry, and supported by most admirable cast-iron pedestals. They are so constructed as to admit of perfect freedom of position, and enjoyment of comfort. They are from the manufactory of Wales, in Boston.

The teachers are Otis C. Wight, Principal; A. Given Carothers, Assistant; J. Randolph Wilson, Teacher of Greek and Latin; Mons. D. E. Groux, Professor of Modern Languages; and Prof. J. Gibson, Teacher of Drawing.

Last year this school opened with forty-eight pupils, and had received fifty-six by the end of the first week; this year it opened with seventy, and the first week closed with eighty-one! The capacity of the school admits of but one hundred. Were we to name its patrons we might thereby win the confidence of many; but we prefer to look to the pupils for the evidences of successful teaching. Of these we can freely say, that in their scholastic progress, in their moral and polite deportment, and in the pride with which they regard the institution to which they are attached, we readily discern its excellence, and the faithfulness and ability of its instructors.

THE DAY CASE.—The Criminal Court met this morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Morgan presented the affidavit of Wm. Speiden, fully corroborating the testimony of Richard Brooks in relation to the declarations of Mr. Adams, a juror, as to the guilt of the prisoner, prior to the trial. This affidavit was received by the Court and ordered to be filed.

Judge Crawford then proceeded to read an elaborate opinion, occupying an hour and a quarter or an hour and a half, and concluded by granting a new trial, to be held at the December term.

There was a fair company of persons in attendance, and suppressed feelings of gratification were very apparent on the announcement of this decision.

MILITARY VISITS.—We learn that on Friday next, the 12th of September, (anniversary of the battle of North Point), the *National Greys*, of this city, Capt. BACON, will visit Fredericksburg, Va.; as will also *Tuscarora Tribe*, No. 5, *Improved Order of Red Men*. They will all leave this city on Thursday morning. On the same day, the *Law Greys*, of Baltimore, will visit this city, and be entertained by the Light Infantry, Capt. TATE.

ANGELING.—We return our thanks for a beautiful bunch of perch, presented to us by Mr. Grund, of Florida, and Captain Howard, of the Howard House, who on Saturday last caught near the "White House," below Mount Vernon, 247 perch, 67 catfish, 2 rock, (one weighing four pounds), and 37 eels. This feat was performed in five hours. One of the perch sent us weighs a pound and a quarter.

Our Railroad Depot presents a busy appearance to-day. Goods in abundance are forwarded to our merchants. If they advertise well, their sales will be correspondingly brisk!

Three more Excursions from Georgetown to the Great Falls of the Potomac. Let none miss the delightful jaunt.

THE PAMPHERO.—A letter from Jacksonville, (Fla.) August 31, shown to us this morning, says: "The steambot Pampero is here, waiting to take the Cubans off. She is to leave to-day. There is quite a fuss among them in preparing to leave."

We are gratified to learn that our fellow-citizen, Captain JOHN Y. BRYANT, arrived at New York by the last steamer from Chagres, and is expected in this city to-morrow evening.

J. D. WESTCOTT, formerly U. S. Senator from Florida, denies that he had any thing to do with the Greer and Donaldson correspondence in the New York Herald.

The Washington Telegraph says that a man in that city is purchasing land warrants, and designs locating them in the Island of Cuba!

What a —! We said we heard a man inquiring for them.

Arrival of Steamer Empire City from Havana.

The mail steamer Empire City arrived at New York at 2 o'clock on Saturday, from New Orleans and Havana.

Havana has been the scene of jubilee and rejoicing for the last three days, owing to the capture of Gen. Lopez and his forces.

The news reached Havana on the 30th ult., and as a demonstration of the effect it produced, flags were hoisted, guns fired, &c. At night the principal buildings were illuminated, torch-light processions formed, &c. Lopez was taken in the interior, wandering alone, and nearly exhausted from fatigue and hunger.

He asked for something to eat at a farmhouse, and permission to lay down—while asleep he was bound and made prisoner.

Of his followers, over one hundred are now imprisoned in Havana, and are to be sent to Spain for ten years' confinement in a dungeon. They say their sufferings before taken were intense—for several days they lived upon the leaves of trees, &c.—the last meat they ate was the horse of General Lopez. They had no arms when taken. The remainder have either been shot or they have perished from hunger.

Captain Platt, of the Albany, visited them in prison, and gained some interesting accounts, which he will dispatch to the States.

The steamers Habanero, Almendares, and Isabella Catholica, were on Sunday despatched to Bahia Honda and Mariel to bring up the troops preparatory to the execution of Lopez. The loss of the Spanish troops is 2,000—in every engagement they were defeated. General Enma was killed at the head of an advancing column. He was second to Comcha.

Lopez was garroted on the morning of September 1st, at seven o'clock. The execution was witnessed by eight thousand troops, and as many citizens.

He ascended the platform, and made a short speech; his last words were, "I die for my beloved Cuba." He then took his seat, the machine was adjusted, and in two minutes he was dead. The prisoners say in no instance have the Creoles of this land manifested the least disposition to join them. The French steamer Amosmeo sailed from Havana on the 1st. The Falcon, from Chagres, arrived on the 31st with 380 passengers.

The Empire has had a very boisterous passage home, having had strong head winds. She brings a large Havana mail.

She left at Havana the sloop-of-war Albany; on the 2d passed a steamer to the eastward, supposed to be the Saranac; on the 3d passed the ship Glance, steering northeast—fore-top gallant mast carried away.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.
We have the following additional particulars and details of the Cuban news:

The next day (Sunday) after the announcement of Lopez's capture, which is generally a holiday there, was doubly so now; in honor, as they said, of the victory of the Spanish troops. Guns were fired from morning to night. Shouts and vivas for Comcha and the Queen were continually offered. Lopez was shot in effigy in different parts of the town. He was dressed in the full uniform of a general, and under his left arm was a game cock, and in his right hand a pack of cards. The rabble amused themselves by shooting at the effigy all day. It was reported on Sunday that the Pizarro had gone down for Lopez, but it was afterwards ascertained that he had been in the city all day, but was kept perfectly quiet in order to prevent confusion. Late in the afternoon the Habanero, Almendares, Pizarro, and Isabella Catholica all arrived loaded with troops, being the remainder of those engaged in the several engagements with Lopez. They were marched to the Plaza de Hermanas, where they were inspected by Comcha, after which they retired to their rendezvous, completely exhausted and tired out.

At half-past six o'clock on the 1st of September, the troops were assembled at the place of execution, which was at the "Ponto," at the entrance of the harbor, directly opposite the Moro. There were on the ground at the time 5,000 troops, 3,000 infantry, and 1,000 cavalry, and about 8,000 citizens. A few minutes before seven, Lopez was brought forward and ascended a platform, (about fifteen feet high,) on which was a chair of execution. He evinced not the slightest trembling or fear—his step was proud and firm, and his voice clear and distinct. A few hisses and groans were heard from the crowd after the execution—save that, everything was orderly and quiet.

Lopez when taken was wandering about the country alone. There are various reports as to the manner of his arrest. Some say he was captured by dogs. Another report, that he went to a farm-house and asked for something to eat and permission to lay down, which was granted him; he fell asleep, during which time the owner of the place obtained the assistance of four men who bound Lopez hand and foot, then despatched a person to the nearest rendezvous of troops, where he was made secure. There are no fears of an invasion. The annihilation of Lopez and his forces has restored, in a measure, peace and quiet in the city, and the excitement is fast subsiding.

The following is the military order announcing the arrest of General Lopez:

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
The Lieutenant-Governor of San Cristoval, under date of yesterday, at 6 p. m., communicates to the Captain-General the following:

Most excellent Sir: At this moment, which is 6 p. m., the traitor Lopez has entered into this town, having been apprehended by Don Antonio Santos Castaneda, which notice I lay before your excellency in great haste.

And by order of his excellency, this is announced in the *Gazette* extra for the information and satisfaction of the public.

HAVANA, Aug. 30. PEDRO ESTEBAN.

The following are the names of the prisoners thus far taken:

Elias Otis, New York; Bernard Allen, Havana; Thomas Little, Philadelphia; John B. Brann, New Orleans; Julio Chassange, Havana; Francisco Curbia y Garcia, Havana; Jorge Bautista, Hungary; Thomas S. Lee, New Orleans; Michael L. Keemen, New York; Cornelius Derfl, United States; George Metcalf, Ireland; Pelen Fallos, United States; Jose Doreen, Cuba; Henry Metcalf, Ireland; Captain James Aquelli, New Orleans; First Lieutenant Robt. M. Crier, Kentucky; Lieutenant Malbon H. Scott, do.

Soldiers.—George Wilson, Philadelphia; William H. Cameron, Virginia; Isaac Freeborn, Ohio; Wm. H. Vaugale, Kentucky; William Causemen, England; Thos. McDellans, Ireland; Harvey Williams, New Orleans; John Danton, New York; Franklin Boyd, New Orleans; Thos. Morrow, Mississippi; W. A. Reeves, do; Carlos A. Donnanen, Mobile; Immanuel R. Wier, do; John Seldt, Germany; Edward Wise, do; Wm. Losner, do; Robert Selutz, do; Ciriacio Cenepli, do; Martin Melesmes, Havana; Manuel Martinez, do; Francisco Abjandro Lene, Alguizar.

The following prisoners were taken in the hills of Aguascal, near Bahia Honda. They have been brought to Havana, and are on board the Spanish frigate Esperanza:

Antonio Luciano Alfonso, Manuel Aragon, Jose Bojanotte y Rubina, Joaquin Casanova, Miguel Guerra, Wm. McKinney, Dandrig Scay, Leonardo Sullort, J. D. Baker, Luis Bander.

The following prisoners were taken at or near San Cristoval, and are now at Havana: Jas. Smith, Joseph Gunn, Don Augustine Montoro.

NOTICE.
The members of this society are requested to attend at the residence of N. Callan, esq., on F street, between 14th and 15th streets, to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements to resume their regular rehearsals.

By order, JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Recording Secretary.

CLAGGETT, NEWTON, MAY & CO.
Most respectfully announce to their customers and the public that they are now daily receiving their Fall supplies in rich fancy goods. They will open this (Monday) a large assortment in ladies' DRESS GOODS, including the richest styles, both in colors and designs, that they have ever had the pleasure of before offering. They invite an early examination from the ladies; they will find much richer goods than at a later period of the season, and quite as cheap. [Sep 8-41]

Among the passengers on the Empire City is Capt. Ward, late of the bark Rapid.

Capt. Ward states that the reported indignities to the bodies of the fifty Americans who were massacred are entirely true.

Capt. Ward says that when the bodies were buried, many had the limbs taken off.

He himself saw portions of the bodies exhibited at the coffee-house, over which the Spaniards gloated as only Spaniards can.

The death of Gen. Enma, Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish army, is confirmed. Our papers contain the military orders in regard to his funeral.

The Tochman Case.

A person called at our office this morning and presented for publication a very ample article, in response to the card of Major Tochman on Saturday last. Who this person was we do not know, except that he informed us he was alluded to in that card, and that his name was Henri De Ahna. He read to us his article, which we declined publishing. He departed, and in an hour or so returned with a note, which he wished to have inserted, if we should still decline the former. This note is as follows:

WASHINGTON, September 8, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: I again appeal to you to publish my reply to the article in your paper of Saturday last, headed "Warning," and signed "The Tochman." I am, as you are fully aware, the Bavarian officer referred to in that communication. You have admitted into your paper a gross libel upon me, and when I ask to be repelled the libel, you reply, you will not consent to open your columns to a guaranty from counsel that you will not be prosecuted, and the payment of \$25. I am ready to pay the money, but I cannot ask any counsel for such a guaranty, you require. My object is not to attack a woman. It is to refuse a libel by a plain statement of facts. If a woman is incidentally affected by that statement, her husband alone is to blame for it. He had waited more than two months, since I first communicated to him in person all, and more than is contained in the affidavit to which he alludes; and he has seen the affidavit itself. If your journal is free to attack under such circumstances, it ought to be free to repel the attack; and I ask you in justice to allow the reply on the same terms, if you require it, that the attack was admitted.

HENRI DE AHNA.

We reply:

1. We are not aware he is the Bavarian officer referred to.

2. If Major Tochman's defence of his wife is a gross libel on this person, we are quite guilty of publishing it.

3. All the guarantees and all the fees in the world would not induce us to open our columns to an attack on a woman, although the gentleman is "ready to pay the money."

Finally, if this gentleman comes to us introduced by the exclusion from our columns of any proper defence he may have to make. The affair, however, being a private one between Major Tochman and him, and our columns being private property, we shall demand a strict compliance with our advertising terms.

The Herald says that the Baltic has been hired by the Cunard line to tow the Asia.

In addition to this, we would say that Collins is about taking the berths out of the Pacific, having made up his mind to run her as a "day boat."

MARRIED.

In Georgetown, on Tuesday morning, the 2d instant, by the Rev. CHAS. McKESSIE, Mr. BENJ. R. MAYFIELD to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

At New York, on Thursday, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. FRANCIS L. HAYES, Lieut. EDWARD HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.

On the 29th of August, N. N. ELIZABETH HIGGINS, to Miss CHARLOTTE L. BROWN, both of that place.